Weekly 22 Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

PROSPECTUS

"WASHINGTON SENTINEL." PROPOSE to publish in the city of Washington, in September, a political newspaper, unthe name of the WASHINGTON SENTI-

der the name of the WASHINGTON SENTI-NEL.

In(doing so, it is proper I should make known the principles it will maintain, and the policy it will advocate.

It will support cordially and earnestly the prin-ciples of the Democratic party of the United States. It does not propose to be the organ of any Depart-ment of the Government, except in so far as an in-dependent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind flattery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the bold avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the title) the organ of the Democratic party of the United

The SENTINEL will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Con-Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which, also, they created the Federal Government, and delegated to it, as their common agent, the powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their separate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond these thus delegated, is, therefore, an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

their own creation.

The Sentinel will uphold and defend the Union

The Sentisel will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter, it will the more effectually strengthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the Sentinel will take as the principles of its action, that Congress shall exercise no power which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the direct attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be clearly granted, and all granted powers must be used for no purpose, except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the

tended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration of the Government, the Sentinel will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy:—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States, by being less ambitious to exercise power, and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns—while it contents itself with guarding the confederacy from tents itself with guarding the confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests, and defence of the common rights, and

honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies. and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temper firmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country, upon each occasion demanding attention, will be its guide in the course the Sentiner will

pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World, and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our domestic concerns, will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other counpeace should be threatened, our security endan-gered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights, and places in the pathway of our commerce a the pathway of our commerce a agerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and, if need be, by

Our foreign policy should, indeed, be defensive; but to be properly defensive, it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests, and a greater stake in the world and its destiny, than a worn-out, anarchical despotism. We are the only people whose own land, without colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great oceans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life, and to human progress-our mineral and manufacturing internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent, to a great extent, un-explored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth, is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are at our doors, or must be made through our own limits. Europe, Asia, Africa, and the isles of the sea, lying all around us, look to us as the rising power, through the agency of whose example, and ever widening and extending, though penceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and superstition of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny, and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world, as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny. destiny.

The Sentinel will, therefore, advocate a bold

and earnest foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands; but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere else. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right, and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immoveable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor-it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends of democratic principles we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions de

mounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the present property of the rest of present personal pers

best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power; and in its houest labors to attain such an end it will find the Sentinel its friend and condition. Trans: For the Daily paper, \$10 a year, in ad-vance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for 5 or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to

All communications should be post paid, and ad-

dressed to Bryerly Tucker.

Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1853.

CHESAPEAKE and Ohio Canal Stock wanted by PETER A. KELLER Opposite the Treasury.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.

VOL. 1.

DAILY.

chaise, though much inferior; very little better

7th. Arrived at Quebec, the capital of Can

ada, a fine situation on the river St. Lawrence

one hundred and eighty miles from Montreal

the finest river I ever saw, the banks on each side entirely cleared from Montreal to Quebec; as thickly built to appearance as the sides of

straggling village for upward of one hundred

Eighteen leagues from Montreal is a broad

part of the river St. Lawrence, which is called lake St. Pierre. This lake is nine leagues long,

and in some parts three, four, and five league

There are seven hundred houses and two

nunneries in Quebec; one about two miles from the town, called the General Hospital. The

1759. Inspired with courage by riding over

contemplative military man. Saw the Falls of

the Chaudiere River, about eighty feet high.

received from Major Brown, of the twenty eighth regiment. The officers of the twenty

eighth regiment. The officers of the twentyeighth and forty-fourth regiments very civil to us.

The cold is so intense at Quebec, that all the
meat and poultry which is used during the
winter is killed in the beginning of December,
and kept frozen till the beginning of April. If
the meat is frozen immediately after it is

killed, it will be as tough when thawed at the

end of three or four months as the day it was killed. If it is kept four or five days, till it is

grown tender before it is frozen, it will be in

he same state when thawed, and suffers not

the least degree of putrefaction by being kept any length of time frozen. Frozen meat is cut with an axe; will fly into chips, like a block of ice. The neatest and most frugal

method of cutting frozen meat is with a saw;

the saw-dust makes excellent soup. Milk is brought to market frozen in bags.

Quebee was terribly shattered during the

yards across here.

There are about seven hundred houses

shish, Riviere Deloup, Maskenonge, Bertie, Doutray, Valletree, St. Sulpice, Arpentini,

eighty miles.

Rode ten miles up the river St. Lawrence

Mount Royal, about four miles from Montreal

custom is abolished now, and it is as common here to see women of all sorts bedecked with flowers and ribbands in their hair as in South

Carolina, the country of pompoons. Noblesse

does not imply being related to a nobleman

only, but likewise to an officer. If a woman's

fourth or fifth cousin happened to be married

to an officer, she became immediately ennobled,

and was suffered to decorate herself with a rib-

band. It is a great monification to these ladies that now every creature may ornament

her hair as she pleases.

Among the men, none but those of the no

blesse were allowed to ride with saddles. I

experienced the bad effects of this, having been

several officers to Seneville, the end of the

island of Montreal, thirty miles from the town;

crossed the Ottowa river, about seven miles to

Canisadaga, an Indian town. About three hundred warriors in it, very formidable looking

fellows. Saw them in chapel at prayers, kept in the greatest order; the chapel a very good

building, ornamented within with scripture

pictures. A fine altar-piece, gilt.
All these Indians educated in the Roman

Catholic religion, some of them great bigots.

Had a very elegant supper given us by Mon sieur Montgolphie, the head of the St. Sulpi

cian priests here, who have the management

of these Indians.

Monsieur St. Luke La Corne, a Croix de St.

the top of Mount Calvere. Four little chapels

upon the ascent of the hill, about five hundred

rards from each other, and three at the top.

Fine prospect here, of the Island of Mon-treal, and of the rivers Ottowa and St. Law-

The St. Lawrence is navigable for large ves

Paintings in each of the sufferings of Christ.

Louis, the French partisan, was with us. Next morning walked about three miles to

thumped upon a blanket. Went with Lord Adam, General Burton, ar

which takes its name from the mountain.

and Montreal.

the field of battle; wished to be a soldier.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 8, 1853.

Educational.

Columbian College, Washington, D. C. The collegiate year of this institution will here after consist of one continuous session, beginning on the last Wednesday in September, and closing on the last Wednesday in June, on which day the annual commencement for conferring degrees will be held. The ensuing session will open on the 28th of

the present month. The charges are:

With a view of giving to the different depart-ments of instruction a wider extension, and at the With a view of giving to the different departments of instruction a wider extension, and at the same time of meeting a public want by rendering the advantage of the college available to a larger number and a more varied class of students, some important changes have been made in the order and arrangement of the students. A new course has been adopted, styled the Scientific Course, and the degree of Batchelor of Philosophy (B. P.) attached to it. It will occupy about three years, and will embrace all the studies of the regular course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, with the exception of the ancient languages. This course will be specially adapted to those who wish to obtain what is called a practical education, as the mathematical and scientific studies will have greater prominence than usual, particularly in their application to the arts and business of life. Those who may wish to become practical surveyors, engineers, or agriculturists, will be enabled, with the advice of the faculty, to select their studies with special reference to those objects, and will receive the aid of lectures and illustrations. The doors of the College will also be opened to those who may wish, under its general regulations, to pursue any branch of study for any length of time. They may, under the direction of the faculty, select such subjects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and on examination, may receive a regular ects as are suited to their views and objects in life, and, on examination, may receive a regular certificate of their standing and proficiency in the

The number of officers and instructors has lately been increased, and others will be added as the wants of the several departments may require.

Measures are in progress for filling immediately the chair of chemistry, geology, mineralogy, and botany in a manner that will add greatly to the in-

botany in a manner that will add greatly to the interest and profit of those studies.

The preparatory department has been placed
under careful and efficient management, in a building which has been handsomely fitted up for its
reception. It has an able and experienced teacher,
and is under the general supervision of the faculty.

It will thus afford the best advantages for laying the foundation of a thorough classical and mathe

the foundation of a thorough the matical education.

Boarding pupils will be received under the immediate care and direction of the principal, and at about the same expense as regular college students.

The buildings have recently undergone thorough

repairs, and the grounds are being laid out and im-proved in a manner that will add much to the con-venience and attractiveness of its already beautiful situation.

It is believed the College never presented so

strong inducements as it now does to young men who desire to obtain a thorough and liberal educa-tion. J. S. BACON, President

University of VIRGINIA.—The next session of this institution will open the 1st of October, and close the 29th of June following.

The university embraces the following schools, tries, unless by their foreign or colonial policy our viz: 1, ancient languages; 2, modern languages viz: 1, ancient languages; 2, modern languages; 3, mathematics; 4, natural philosophy, mineralogy, and geology; 5, chemistry; 6, medicine; 7, comparative anatomy, physiology, and surgery; 8, moral philosophy, rhetoric, and belles lettres, and political economy; 9, law. Also a lectureship of special anatomy and materia medica, and a demonstratorship of anatomy. The schools of ancient languages, modern languages, and mathematics, have each an assistant instructor; and in the school of law there is an adjunct professor. he school of law there is an adjunct professor. The expenses, (not including clothi

The expenses, (not including clothing, books, or pocket-money,) are as follows:
Tuition fee, say three schools, at \$25 cach.\$75 00
Boarding, including diet, room-furniture,
and attendance of servant, payable in three instalments in advance Room rent, two occupying a room, \$8

more.) Matriculation fee, \$15; contingent depo-

ickets, at \$25 each, and a dissecting fee of \$5. The fee in the immediate class of law is \$60;

GESSNER HARRISON, M EDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMP-M den Sydney College, Richmond, Va.—The sixteenth annual course of lectures will comnence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853,

The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March. R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia

Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy. Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and

Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and

Practice of Medicine.
Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of The study of practical anatomy may be prose-

cuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the college infirmary and Richmond almshouse. The in-firmary, under the same roof with the college, and subject to the entire control of the faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical inand furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical in-struction. Many surgical operations are perform-ed in presence of the class; and the students, be-ing freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportu-nities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis, and treatment of disease. Expenses.—Matriculation fee, S5. Professors' fees, \$100. Demonstrator's fee, \$10. Graduation

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually \$3 or \$3\frac{1}{2} per week.

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,

MODERN LANGUAGES. D. E. Groux, a native of France, teacher of Modern Languages, especially French. Spanish, and German. Translations made with correctness and purety. nslations made with correctness and punctu-professor of Numesmatics, for the classifi-on and explanation of medals and coins. Pennsylvania avenue, south side, between 6th and 7th streets, opposite Brown's Hotel.
Furnished Rooms to rent at that place.

> BROWN'S MARBLE HOTEL, PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON CITY.

FINE PARLOR GRATES, just received direct from the New York manufacturers, for by W. H. HARROVER, sep 21—602w (m) Op. the Patriotic Bank

Covernment Abdertisement.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Sept. 13, 1853. SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington city, until ten o'clock on Tuesday, the 11th day of October next, for furnishing the following Indian goods, viz:

Blankets and Dry Goods.

2,300 pairs 3-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds

2,650 pairs 234-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
54 by 66, and weigh 6 pounds

750 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure

2,550 pairs 2%-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
34 by 60, and weigh 6 pounds
750 pairs 2-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure
42 by 56, and weigh 5½ pounds
650 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50, and weigh 4½ pounds
550 pairs 1-point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46, and weigh 3½ pounds
300 pairs 3½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 3½-point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds
310 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds
150 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds
160 pairs 3½-point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 72, and weigh 10 pounds
375 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds
375 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 84, and weigh 10 pounds
375 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 86, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 86, and weigh 6 pounds
375 pairs 3-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 86, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 2½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 86, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 86, and weigh 80 pounds
300 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 36 by 86, and weigh 80 pounds
300 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pairs 3½-point Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 60 by 72, and weigh 8 pounds
300 pounds worsted yar, 3 fold
200 do gray list blue do
3,275 do saved list do do
4,000 do Gentinella blue blankets, to measure 60 black slik handkerchiefs
40 do 40 do Madras handkerchiefs
40 do 41 do do
40 do 42 do do
40 do 41 do d

CLASS No. 2. 2,100 pounds brass kettles 65 dozen butchers' knives

10,500 gun ffints gross squaw awls 00 fish-hooks
6 dozen bush scythes
8 do grass do
4 do grain do
9 do adzes
15 do grubbing hoes
5 do wood rasps
00 do fish-lines
00 needles

7 gross gun worms
1,200 tin kettles
78 nests japanned kettles, 8 in a nest
96 drawing-knives, 10 and 12 inches in length
200 augers, in equal proportions of 1½, 1, ¾, and ½ inch
95 pairs hames

weeding hoes
hand-saws
cross-cut saws, 7 feet in length
do do 6 do do
hand-saw files
cross-cut saw files
log-chains, assorted, 9 to 12 feet
quarters socket chisels, 14, 1, and
planes, fore sand to

75 mule collars

550 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 30

20 dozen two-quart tin pans

20 do four-quart do

15 do six-quart do

10 do ten-quart do

150 hand corn mills, four sizes, in equal proportions

20 dozen scalping-knives.

CLASS No. 3.

Azes.

95 dozen axes, to weigh from 41/2 to 51/2 pounds
12 do half axes, to weigh 31/2 pounds
12 do hatchets, to weigh 11/2 pounds 70 broad axes.

CLASS No. 4. 750 northwest guns, two-thirds of which must meas-sure 36 inches in length of barrel, and one-third 42 inches in length of barrel, to include covers and

packing-cases. delivered in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, a

packing cases.

To be delivered in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as may be required.

Samples of the above articles may be seen at the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

The department reserves the right to increase or diminish the quantity of the articles maned, or to substitute others in lieu thereof; and also to require, at similar prices, such other goods as may be needed in fulfillment of treaty stipulations, or for other purposes, in the administration of the affairs of the department at any time during the next year; and to award the contract to the party whose bid shall be deemed most advantageous to the Indians and the government. Goods of American manufacture, all other things being equal, will be preferred; but as the samples of blankets and cloths are of foreign manufacture, it will be necessary, when a domestic article of the kind is offered, that a sample of it accompany the bid.

The party proposing to furnish the articles in any one or more of the foregoing classes, will make an invoice of all the items therein, and affix the prices in dollars and cents at which he or they will furnish them, deliverable in Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, on or before the first day of April next, assuming as a basis of calculation the quantity of each article as therein specified, extending the cost, and showing the aggregate amount of the whole.

The goods will be inspected at the place of delivery by an agent of the department, who will be appointed for the purpose; and it will be required that the articles delivered under the contracts shall conform strictly with the samples exhibited; and all contracts will contain a clause authorizing the United States to purchase of others, and charge any increase of price paid therefor to the party falling to furnish such as are required by the terms of his contract, within five days after notice of rejection shall be given him by said agent.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bids for the

nish such as are required by the terms of his contract, within five days after notice of rejection shall be given him by said agent.

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bids for the faithful performance of the contracts, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States judge or district attorney. Payment will be made after the delivery of the goods as aforeadd, to an agent or the department, upon a duplicate invoice certified by bim.

The bids will be submitted with the following heading, and none will be considered that are not made in the form and terms here prescribed:

"I (or we) propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, the following goods at the prices affixed to them, respectively, viz: (Here insert the list of goods,) deliverable in the city of Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, as may be required, on or before the first day of April next, together with all such other goods, at similar prices, as may be required for the Indian Department at any time during the year 1854; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within ten days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give satisfactory security to the department for the faithful execution of the same."

"In case of failure to enter into such contract and give such security, I (or we) will pay to the United States what ever excess of amount the Indian Department may be obliged to pay for the articles herein specified, and such others as it may require during the year 1834 over and above what the same would have cost according to the terms of this bid."

Each and every bid must also be accompanied by a guarantee, in the following form, to be signed by one or more more or more the same with the same would have cost according to the carms of the same."

CHARLES E. MIX,

Just in season.—We have just received the largest and most beautiful assortment of the latest patterns New York Grates that has ever been offered for sale in this city, and will has ever been one cash.

WOODARD & GUY, No. 3, north side Pa. av. between Sep 24—6til 10th and 11th ets. Bardware, Tinware, &c.

TO 4, NORTH SIDE PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, between 10th and 11th streets.—W.
G. have now completed their assortment of
stoves and Grates for their fall trade, and would

Stoves and Grates for their fall trade, and would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Washington and the public in general to their assortment, feeling confident that their styles and prices cannot fail to please, being determined to sell for less than any previous year for cash. All we ask is a call before purchasing. We take pleasure in showing our stock and charge nothing for the contract of the stock consists in part as follows:

ii. Our stock consists, in part, as follows:
The Wm. Penn Cook, a most excellent baker and
a great economizer, for wood and coal.
Triumph Complete, for wood and coal.
Complete Cook, for wood and coal. Blue Ridge, for wood and coal. Ætna Air-Tight, for wood and coal. Welcome Air-Tight, for wood and coal. Enchantress, for wood and coal. Banner, for wood and coal.

Astor Air-Tight Cook, for wood.
Old Dominion, for wood.
Kitchen Companion, for wood.
Double Jog, or two Boiler Cook, for wood. Ten Plate, for wood. Bay State, for coal. Home Air-Tight, for coal.

PARLOR COAL STOVES. Home Parlor Stoves, one or two story, open and and closed fronts, for wood and coal. Radiators, latest style, octagon fronts, of all the various sizes.

Ætna Castiron Radiators.

Hot-Air Parlor. Coal Franklins. Open Franklins.

DINING-ROOM STOVES.
Russia Iron Air-Tight, with oven for wood, cast oven, cylinder base, for coal. Hot-Air Parlor, for wood or coal, open or closed tops, with boiler holes. Revere Air-Tight, for wood. Ætna Air-Tight, for wood. H. B. & Co.'s Air-Tight, for wood.

CHAMBER STOVES. CHAMBER STOVES
Troy Air-Tight, for wood.
Revere Air-Tight, for wood.
Ætna Air-Tight, for wood.
Russia Iron Air-Tight, for wood. Union Air-Tight, for wood. Coal Franklins, for authracite and bitumi

coals.

Portable Grates, for bituminous coal. CANNON AND CYLINDER STOVES. Harp Cannon. Flora. Union Coal Burner.

Bar-Room Octagon, coal basis. Russia Hall and Store stoves of all sizes, up to Baltimore and New York Patterns of all the different styles and sizes. Fire slabs and fire bricks of Berry's manufacture. Also, Wap Stone slabs. Hayward's Portable Galvanized Furnace, the most

celebrated article now in use for heating dwelling houses, churches, &c.

Sheet Iron work of all kinds made to order at short notice. All goods delivered free of charge.

Sep 30—6td WOODWARD & GUY.

SUPERIOR COOKING RANGES.—I offer to the public one of the best cooking ranges ever used. It is known by the name of Rand & Hayes's Elevated Tubular Oven Range. The oven being elevated always ensures a good draught, and bakes at the bottom without trouble. All the boilers being set immediately over the fire ensures the boiling. The arrangement for roasting and boiling is also very complete. In addition to the cooking arrangements, it is made to answer the purposes of a hot air furnace, affording sufficient heat to warm a room 18 or 20 feet square in coldant warding. Several of these sures have been est weather. Several of these ranges have been put up here, and can be seen in operation if de-sired. Allthe above ranges are warranted. W. II. HARROVER,

I have also a new Cooking Stove, to be used with either wood or coal, to which I wish to call particular attention. Its superior baking and roasting arrangements are such that it makes it the best cooking stove in market.

W. H. H. cooking stove in market. (m)

CAS FIXTURES.—The subscriber has on thand, and is daily receiving from the celebrated factory of Cornelius, Parker & Co., Philadelphia, a large and handsome collection of chandeliers, brackets, pendants, &c., embracing all their new patterns, which he will dispose of at the manufacturer's retail prices. Those in want of gas fixtures will find it to their interest to call and examine patterns, and prices before purchasing. amine patterns and prices before purchasing. C. W. BOTELER,

CENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING J Store.—The subscriber desires to call the at-action of housekeepers and others to his large and well selected stock of housekeeping articles, em-bracing almost everthing deemed requisite in housekeeping, which he is determined to sell as ow as the same articles can be seen to sell as

of the eastern cities. His stock at present consists, in part of—
French and English China and Crockery Ware,
n dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Sets.
Cut and pressed Glassware.
Gilt and mahogany frame Mantel, Pier, and

oilet Glasses. Bronzed iron Hat-racks, Standards, Andirons, enders, Candelabras, &c., Shovels and Tongs. Solar Lamps and Girandoles, Hall Lamps. Plated Tea and Coffee Sets. Castors.

Waiters and Tea Trays, Cake Baskets. Covered Dishes, Card Receivers, Candlesticks, Stair Rods, Table Cutlery, Japanned Goods, Britannia Ware, block tin Tea and Coffee Urns. Chafing Dishes, Oyster Tureens.

Dish Covers, Egg Boilers &c. Bohemian Glassware, iron framed Dressing Terra Cotta Ware, Door Mats, Baskets, Brushes, Toodware, Cooking Utensils, &c.
With a magnificent collection of Mantle Table Ornaments and Fancy Articles generally, altogether forming the largest and cheapest as-

sortment of House-Furnishing Goods ever offered C. W. BOTELER, Iron Hall.

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Washington Sentinel.

A JOURNEY TO NIAGARA, MONTREAL AND QUEBEC. In 1766,*

OR, 'TIS EIGHTY YEARS SINCE.

[Concluded.]
Thursday, 22d August. At 12 o'clock sailed and arrived at Fort Ontario. 24th. In the the Thames from London to Richmond.

The north side of the river looks like on morning sailed; in the evening the schooner lay-to, opposite Cataraqui or Frontenac, a small fort at the north side of the entrance of the river St. Lawrence, about ninety miles from Fort Ontario. The French had their grand magazine of

provisions here, from whence they supplied all their back forts. It was taken by Col. Brad-street, in 1557. We went on shore and walked about the fort, which is now deserted and in ruins. At night, came to an anchor in the 26th. Sailed down the river, which affords

Saw the famous plains of Abraham, where General Wolfe was killed, 13th September, many beautiful prospects, from the number of small islands that are in it. At night, ran alongside a large rock and tied the schooner, which served instead of coming to anchor. night grew prudent, and altered my opinion by thinking of Fallstaff's honor. Wolfe's body buried in Westminster Abbey. Caught some fine fish. 27th. The wind being contrary we still kept fast to the rock. 28th. Set sail, and anchored. No monument or obelisk to his memory here. Scandalous!

29th. Arrived at Oswegachy, a small fort built for the protection of the provision which is sent there from Montreal, for the supply of Scandalous!
Rode eight miles by the banks of the St.
Lawrence to the Falls of Montmorency, one
hundred and fifty feet perpendicular, twenty the garrisons of Ontario, Niagara, Detroit, &c. Oswegachy is one hundred and twenty miles from Fort Ontario, and ninety from the first entrance into the river St. Lawrence, from the

lake.

30th. Left Oswegachy in a very small wooden canoe. Mr. Madden, who commanded at the fort, could get us no other. Two savages and a soldier of the fifteenth regiment were our conductors and guides, and miserable ones they turned out to be.

ones they turned out to be.

Nine miles from Oswegachy is a small island, on which is built Fort William Augustus, taken by General Amherst, in 1760. The grenadiers of the whole army, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Massay, of the twentyseventh regiment, were ordered to storm the fort, as they had sustained a seige of three days; luckily for both parties, the fort surrendered before they began the storm.

Proceeded over some very bad rapids, some of them several miles in length. Our canoe, in passing one of these rapids, took in a considerable quantity of water, and was turned round by the current. Got that night to St. Anjuste, about forty miles from Oswegachy, an Indian village of about forty houses. We lodged at the house of one Gordon, a Jesuit priest, who was very civil, and gave us some dried eels and eggs for supper, which was all he had in the

As it was our custom always to rise very early when travelling, we were under some un-casiness lest we should disturb the priest, but he assured us that he was up every morning at four o'clock. He came into our room the next morning at that hour; soon after we saw him upon his knees praying. We offered him some chocolate, which we had brought with us for breakfast, but he declined it, telling us he ate very little on Sunday.

After thanking him for his civilities, we embarked in our vessel, and soon came to some terrible rapids, which we were just going down, but luckily saw an Indian trader, who assured us that if we attempted to go down in so small away; and if that had been the case, every man of us would certainly have been drowned; the stream ran so violently, that swimming would

have availed us nothing.

The only chance we had was to go ashore, unload our boat, and carry every thing on board to a point about a quarter of a mile distant, which we did, and the trader, with several savages he had with him, assisted in dragging our canoe over the rocks, down to that point, by a long rope fixed to her head. After giving him two piastres for his civility, we re-embarked proceeded over some disagreeable rapids (but not near so bad as those just mentioned) to

the Cedars, where we lay that night. What is called the Cedars is a range of French ettlements, about three or four miles long ; the only houses we have seen since we left Cataragui, except Oswegachi, Fort William Augustus, and St. Anjuste, which is about one hundred and forty miles.

The man at the house where we lay assured us that what the trader had told us was very true, for had we but gone twenty yards further than where we landed, the consequences must inevitably have been fatal.

The behaviour of the poor French inhabit-ants of this part of the world is extremely different from what is met with in any of the British settlements in America; the Frenchmen affable, civil, and always ready to do anything in their power to oblige. On the contrary, a Briton, piquing himself on his liberty, (which in my opinion is nothing more than an insubstantial vision, and, like the colors in a prism, entirely deceptive,) will treat you with hautiness and effrontery, and though you pay him liberally for everything you have of him, thinks you are more obliged to him than he to you. It is said that the good behavior of these poor Frenchmen is owing to their having been ruled with a rod of iron when this country was in the hands of its former masters; it is very probable. I am sorry that so good an effect should

be produced by so had a cause.

Monday, 1st September. Left the Cedars on horseback, and had all our baggage carried in a cart three leagues. This was absolutely neessary, as there were three or four very bad rapids, down which our canoe could not go, otherwise than very light. We got the man of the house where we lay (whose business it is) to pilot her down. Embarked; got to La Chine bout two o'clock. After dinner rode nine miles to Montreal, which was no small comfort to us after all our difficulties. The town of Montreal stands upon an island

the same name; it is forty miles long and fifteen broad, surrounded by branches of the river St. Lawrence. Saw the troops reviewed by Major-General Burton, commander-in-chief in the northern district. The soldiers looked and performed their exercise well; afterward a cold collation

able and chatty; English country dances on the grass. Madame Landrieve my partner; the prettiest wo, uan and the best dancer in the set.

4th. Swiled on board a sloop with a fair wind for Quebec; got seventy miles. The pilot, afraid to sail in the night on account of the rocks,

anchored.

ander a tent; French ladies there, very agree-

sels, up to Montreal, one hundred and seventy leagues from Anticosti, an island in its mouth. Breakfasted with Col. Massey of the Twenty-Seventh Regiment at Trois Rivieres, a town Great plenty of fish in it, particularly salmon, ninety miles from Montreal, so called from the which is as good as any in England. Canada contains one hundred thousand inriver St. Maurice having three mouths near it About one hundred and fifty houses. habitants, exclusive of the troops in it. Wind still contrary; lay here; no wind in the morning; beat down with the tide thirty miles; went on show, rode by the banks of the

river to Quebec in machines called callaches,

habitants, exclusive of the troops in it.

Passed my time very agreeably with Col.

Massey, who commanded, Captain John Maxwell, Captain William Prescott, both of the fifteenth, and several other officers whom I had been acquainted with before.

16th. Left Montreal; crossed the ferry at an humble imitation of a buggy, or one-horse " Pamphlet published in New York in 1846.

WASHINGTON SENTINEL

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Longuel, where we got callaches to convey us to La Prairie, dined there, and after dinner went to St. Johu's, eighteen miles from La Prairie.

17th. Left St. John's with seven stout Canadians to row us over Lake Champlain. Met Sir Henry More, governor of New York, Lieut. Col Irving, president of the council at Quebec, Lieut. Col. Reid, of the forty-second regiment, Philip Schuyler, of Albany, and two or three things of the council at Quebec, the control of the council at Quebec, Lieut. Col. Reid, of the forty-second regiment, Philip Schuyler, of Albany, and two or three council at Quebec, the control of the council at Quebec, and t Finite Schuyler, of Albany, and two of the surveyors, who were taking observations to find out the forty-fifth degree of north latitude, which is the settled boundary line between the provinces of New York and Canada.

By their observations at Windmill Point, twenty-five miles to the southward of St. John's) hey thought the line must be about three miles earer to Montreal. .

Lay that night in our batteaux upon the Lake; ran the boat aground, and rested our Canadians for three or four hours. At break nuns here are chiefly employed in curing the of day proceeded; rowed hard all day against a contrary wind. Encamped on the east side of the Lake, within fifteen miles of Crown sick. Each nunnery has between thirty or

Point.

19th. Got to the fort, dined with Captain Hamilton of the fifteenth. The fort at Crown Point surprisingly decayed since last year; built of wood at the expense of £50,000, when they were obliged to blow up fine lime-stone to make a foundation, which would have answered both the purposes of stone and mortar. The fort extremely beautiful to the eye, yet no great redit to Col. Dyers, the engineer who built it.

Went in the afternoon sixteen miles to Ti-conderoga. 20th. Got a fresh batteau, and with our Canadians crossed Lake George, yards broad; very curious.

Remains of the French entrenchments all along the side of the river; fine scene for a with our Canadians crossed Lake George, thirty-six miles.
Captain Lieut. Rogers, of the seventeenth, who commanded at Fort Ontario when we were on our way to Niagara, was removed to this fort. It is a great hardship to those officers, who have but little interest, that they are bandied about from one post to another, at the habitray will of the commander in chief while Nine miles from Quebec. Went to the Isle of Orleans, where the English first landed in Canada. Went to Point Levy. The Island of Orleans is fifteen leagues long; the river St. Lawrence on each side of it. Great civilities

arbitrary will of the commander in chief, while others have leave to stay at New York, go to England, and do what they please. The expense and inconvenience of moving hundreds of miles from one fort to another, cannot be conceived but by thoso who have travelled over this country, and must be severely felt by the poor subalterns.
21st. Rode fourteen miles on horseback to Fort Edward, which is now abandoned by the troops. A settler still lived here, and with him we dined. Got fourteen miles that night to we dined. Got fourteen miles that night to Saratoga. 22d. Breakfasted at Stillwater, fourteen miles from Saratoga. Crossed London's Ferry, twelve miles, and dined at the Dutch Ferry-house. At night got to Schenectady, fourteen miles. 23d. Dined at Schenectady. In the afternoon rode to Albany, eighteen miles. 24th. At night went on board an Albany sloop. 28th. In the morning arrived at New York.

From the Waverly Magazine

siege by the English batteries on Point Levy, which is on the other side of the river, oppo-site to the town; the river is eleven hundred A Revolutionary Anecdote. As every little story of the old revolutionary times is interesting to an American, I thought perhaps the following short anecdotes of the "times that tried men's souls," might be ac-Quebec. Met Lord Adam Gordon here, just come from Niagara.
Went to Lorette, an Indian village about ceptable to your readers. I can vouch for the truth of them, as I had them from the lips of an intimate friend of the family, and have my-

went to Lorette, an Indian village about eight miles from Quebec. Saw the Indians at mass, and heard them sing Psalms tolerably well. A dance. Got well acquainted with Athanase, who was commander-in-chief of the Indians who defeated General Braddock in Little house on the Hudson. It was in a very lonely situation, there not being a sinde human habitation for miles around. Mi hundred fighting men in this town.

Left Quebec. Next day got to Trois Rivieres; spent a day with Col. Massey. Fine H., of course, joined the continental army soon after the war broke out, as the country required every arm for her support. So, Mrs. H. and her daughter, who was, at the time of my narwheat and other grain between Quebec ration, about twelve or thirteen years of age, were left alone, and, for a long time, entirely The stages between these towns are: St. Foix, Carrouge, St. Augustin, Point aux Tremunprotected. They were often surprised and annoyed by visits from the British soldiery, bles, Jackquatier, Cape Sante, De Chambault, Bas Grondines, Haut Grondines, St. Ann, Ba-tiscan, Champlain, Champlain Haut, Cape Madelain, Trois Rivieres, Point du Lac, Maand one occasion in particular I shall proceed

to relate.

The mother and daughter were, one evening, quietly enjoying their simple meal, when they were startled by a loud knocking at the door. Long Point, Point aux Trembles, and then to Mrs. H. peeped out of a side window, and discovered her visitors were a troop of British, who, she had no doubt, had come for the pur-Montreal; altogether about one hundred and pose of plundering them. There were some articles of considerable value in the bouse; nd crossed over to Cocknewaga, an Indian village. About two hundred fighting men here; fine, strong-looking fellows, these she did not think of; but there was one thing she valued extremely, and this she was determined to save from the marauders. It was a large feather bed, which had been in her Went with General Burton to the top of family for a very long time. In an instant she barred the door, caught up the bed and made for the top of the house. There was a ladder placed for the purpose of ascending to the roof.

She quickly scampered up this, but when about half way through the scuttle, she being a Frequent tea drinking and dancing with the French ladies; some of them pretty, others try to make themselves so by paint. In the time of the French government of Canada, no ladies but such as were of the noblesse were suffered woman of weight," stuck fast! The soldiers to wear ribbands or aigrettes in their hair; this

had become excited, and the next moment down

came the door with a great crash. Imagine

her feelings! She was extricated with consid-

erable difficulty by the soldiers, and then they at once commenced their plundering.

As it happened, some time before this, Mrs. H. had received from a relation, an officer in the British army, his portrait in oil—a most superb picture, which had hung in her parlor. The soldiers very near turned everything upside ing to east his eyes upwards, descried the pic-ture, started, and asked Mrs. H. who that painting was intended to represent. He was told by Mrs. H. that it was Colonel V., of the British army, a relation of hers, whom she held in high esteem. The captain turned around, motioned his soldiers to stop their depredations, and then politely begged Mrs. H.'s pardon, said that he was very sorry for the intrusion; and in less time than I take to tell it the house was cleared of the disagreeable visitors. Thus, from simply having a portrait of a British officer on

her walls, Mrs. H. was spared from being robbed of everything she had in the world. Gen. Washington for some time lived at the house of Mrs. H.; and her daughter, who was extremely anxious to see him, tried her best, but could not get a glimpse of him. In those days there were no servants, at least among the farmers in the United States; the matrons and daughters generally doing the household work.

(O, for those good old times!) Miss H. had been sweeping and dusting the apartment that Washington occupied one morning, and was just going out when he entered; she was completely taken by surprise: he stooped and kissed her! From any one else, this, probably, would have been taken as an insult; but from would have been taken as an insult; Washington, no, no! his character was too well he was too much venerated and loved for that. This lady was never tired of relating these and the like anecdotes, especially the last one. She considered it was something every-body could not say, that Washington kissed

To dispense with ceremony is the most licate mode of conferring a compliment.-

Mystery magnifies danger, as a fog the sun; the hand that warned Belshazzar derived its horrifying influence from the want of a body. -